

From the Globe.

"The Difference.—When a Federal Whig is proved to be a defaulter, his party cling to and defend him as resolutely as ever. When a Democrat becomes a defaulter he is instantly cast off and disowned by his party, and finds no defenders in its press. Which is the most honest course?"

REMARKS FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

If the above does not cap the climax of impudence and mendacity, then we give it up.

"John," said a gentleman to a notorious teller of *terridities*, "tell the biggest whopper you ever told in your life, and I will give you a quarter." "I tell a whopper!" said the other, "I never told an untruth in my life." "The money is yours, you have won it," was the reply.

Of all the *terridities* that ever fell from the Globe, and there have been many very big ones, the above extract is the biggest. "When a Democrat becomes a defaulter, he is instantly cast off and disowned!"—How happened it then that Boyd and Harris, and Linn, and Sterling, and Hawkins, and Pollock, and Allen, and Childers, and Spencer, and Dickinson, and Owen, and Swartout, and we could name fifty others—but where's the use,—how happens it, we say, that these men were not "cast off," when it was known for months and years, that they were defaulters to very large amounts? In the case of Harris, Receiver of Public Monies at Columbus, Miss., twenty-one letters were written to him, extending through a period of about two years and ten months, urging him to pay over the balance of monies in his hands—to settle his accounts, &c., and threatening to tell the President of him if he did not behave better and be a good boy. But in this time, and while yet a defaulter, he was re-appointed to office, instead of being removed or "cast off," and he never was cast off, yet resigned, a defaulter to the amount of one hundred and nine thousand, one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-eight cents!

The following extract of a letter from John F. H. Claiborne, a representative in Congress from Mississippi, to the President, will explain why a notorious, contumacious defaulter was re-appointed to office, after having been repeatedly threatened with removal:

"COLUMBIA, Sept. 15, 1835.

"Poundster employed a vile, unprincipled agent, (Gibson Woodruff) to take testimony at this office, under a resolution of the Senate, and he endeavored to impeach General Harris and George W. Martin in some transaction of very minor importance. * * * Nothing would induce him (Poundster) more than the expulsion of General Harris, whom he knows to be one of the main pillars of the democratic cause, and one of the most influential and able men in the struggle which we are now making. They are true Democrats; and the bank, tailoring, and White parties would about 'victory' at any blow aimed at them."

And, therefore, because Harris and his family were "democrats" and "extremely influential," he must be re-appointed, though a defaulter to the amount of over a hundred thousand dollars! This would prevent the opposition from crying "victory!" Mr. Claiborne goes on to say to the President: "We are in the midst of an electioneering campaign; Governor Runnels, R. Walker, Major B. W. Edwards, and myself, constitute the democratic Van Buren ticket. It will be a close contest.

In the case of Sterling, eight letters were written to him by the Secretary, through a period of two years and a half, calling for a settlement of his accounts, and the payment of the balance of money in his hands. He was never removed, or "cast off," and is a defaulter to the amount of \$19,733.70.

In the case of Linn, ten letters, extending through a period of three years and a half, were addressed to him, demanding a settlement of his accounts, and the payment of the money in his hands. He was never "cast off," but resigned, a defaulter to the amount of \$55,962.00!

Next comes Boyd, the successor of defaulter Harris. Six letters were addressed to him in the course of one year, from Secretary Woodbury, complaining of his not paying over the amount of money in his hands. He was not "cast off." It was of this defaulter that V. M. Garcke, who had been appointed a commissioner to examine into the matter, wrote to the Secretary: "The account of the Receiver, which I have made out and transmit herewith, presents against him a balance of \$55,965.54. The man seems really penitent; and I am inclined to think that he is an honest man and has been led astray by the example of his predecessor, and a certain looseness in the code of morality which does not move in so limited a circle as it does with us at home. * * * You will not, therefore be surprised if I recommend his being retained in preference to another appointment; for he has his hands full now, and will not be disposed to speculate any more!" The fable of the fox and the grapes.

With these facts, we leave the Globe to its mendacity.

Well Employed!—Mr. Felix Grundy, who receives a salary of \$4,000 as Attorney General of the United States, occupies one column of a late Globe, in proving that Mr. Van Buren was in favor of the war.—It appears by his own showing, that Mr. Van Buren actively supported De Witt Clinton, the Federal-Peace candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Madison, the Republican War candidate; but

that when the Republicans triumphed, Mr. Van Buren deserted his friend Clinton forever. Hear him:—

"At the ensuing session of the Legislature which commenced in January, 1813, the political relations previously existing between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Van Buren were dissolved, and never again renewed."

This is perfectly characteristic of the man. Always sticking to the strong side, when he can find out which it is.—*Fug. Obs.*

From the Raleigh Star.

MR. CLAY'S SUPPORT OF MR. ADAMS FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN THE ELECTION OF 1825.

There is no other circumstance whatever, which once contributed more powerfully to embitter public feeling in the south against Mr. Clay, and none which tended more to depress the elevation of his political character with the ardent supporters of General Jackson, than that of his having yielded his vote to Mr. Adams when the Presidential election was determined by the House of Representatives in 1825; and we must honestly confess that we once entertained, on the subject of this same vote, feelings and opinions very unfavorable to Mr. Clay; for we were then ardently and sincerely attached to General Jackson, and as bitterly and inflexibly opposed to Mr. Adams. And the strength and fervor of our devotion to the former impelled us to recognize in his discomfiture, circumstances of impropriety and unfair dealing the utter unreasonableness of which has been completely exposed to the perception of our judgment by long and deliberate reflection. We believe, too, that popular feeling in the south, if it has not been already relieved, will soon be entirely, thoroughly and permanently relieved from the clutches of the fighting prejudice which resulted from that unfortunate passage in the political history of Mr. Clay. And if we may be permitted to propound the question, why should any one upon earth, yea, even the most enthusiastic supporter of General Jackson, cherish any hostile emotion on the subject of this vote in reference to Mr. Clay? What were the peculiar circumstances under which the vote was given? Why, it was given by Mr. Clay with the firm conviction, on his mind, that Gen'l Jackson, though eminently qualified for the highest achievements in arms, was yet unfitted by his education, habits and temper, for a civil station of such immense and critical responsibility, as that of the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Clay voted in favor of Mr. Adams for the Presidency because Gen'l Jackson had, on various occasions, evinced such a deep and unflinching disregard for the restraints which are imposed upon the management of public affairs by Congress to the country in periods of momentous excitement, if invested with the highest attributes of power.

What were the circumstances which induced Mr. Clay to believe that such would be the case? Why, General Jackson had once entered the territory of the Spanish Government, which was then on terms of amity with this country, and committed some of the most glaring species of aggressions upon the principles of national neutrality, merely because he was aroused to extreme irritation by a banditti of hostile Indians. He threatened two distinguished Senators of the Congress of the United States with the loss of their ears, merely because they had openly and independently, but calmly and respectfully canvassed his conduct in the Seminole War. He openly declared to President Monroe that he would have executed the leaders in the Hartford Convention project, had he commanded our Northern frontier during the meeting of that Assembly, and he claimed the power to inflict this most sanguinary punishment under a perverted construction of the Constitution of the United States. He addressed a most insulting letter to Governor Rabun of Georgia, because that very respectable official personage had merely taken some slight exception to the mode in which he conducted his military operations. He made a most desperate, violent and sanguinary assault upon Thomas H. Benton, for some slight affront which had been given by the latter gentleman to him on a race path. The assault was made too whilst the Supreme Court was sitting in Nashville, in defiance of the supremacy of the Laws, and in absolute contempt of the presence of its most imposing officers. He contracted a feeling of inviolable hatred towards Mr. Clay himself merely for voting agreeably to the dictates of his own judgment on some of the measures which he had adopted in his military operations. He manifested this hatred, too, in relation to that distinguished statesman, whenever he happened to meet him in the subsequent intercourse of life, and that too in the most abrupt and irritating manner. General Jackson, besides all these indications of unfitness, in the opinion of Mr. Clay for civil station of such momentous responsibility as the Presidential chair of the United States, also in a correspondence which he once had with President Monroe, on the subject of his Cabinet appointments, explicitly acknowledged to that eminent servant of the country that he preferred him to Mr. Madison for the Presidency, when there was once likely to be a contest between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Madison for that distinguished station, for no other reason than that of Mr. Madison being unfitted in his (General Jackson's) estimation for scenes of commotion, strife and contention, from the simple fact of Mr. Madison's having been bred in

the closet: thus showing a passionate degree of fondness for the adoption of violent measures, on the part of a civil magistrate, in the termination of every sort of dispute.

Mr. Clay candidly professed to have voted against General Jackson on account of the passages in his previous life and character, to which we have just referred. Many other eminent citizens of this country, both in public and private life, voted against him precisely on the same grounds. Now, was he blameable for preferring another citizen of the country to General Jackson for the office of President, with the impressive weight of these circumstances bearing upon his mind? If Mr. Clay was deserving of censure for voting against General Jackson because he believed his election to be fraught with danger to the interest of the country, then we deny to him one great and precious privilege which is extended to every citizen of this country, both by the structure and spirit of our Government, that of voting at an important election according to the dictates of one's deliberate judgment and understanding.

How far Mr. Clay has been justified by subsequent disclosures in the estimate which he formed of General Jackson's unfitness for civil rule at the time he decided between his claims and those of Mr. Adams, we leave to the candid portion of the people to determine.

But he was not alone opposed to General Jackson on account of the violence and inflammatory nature of his temper. He was opposed to him, because he regarded him as being unfitted for the Presidency by the peculiar nature of his education. He had been mainly bred to the profession and practice of arms; and in this department of the public service he had afforded to the world the fairest evidences of genius, but he had never in the various civil and political stations which he had been called to fill, furnished any very impressive proofs of his capacity for situations of a purely civil character. Of this circumstance, Mr. Clay was well apprised, and he yielded to it a due share of weight in selecting that individual who was to receive his support for the Presidency. Did he support that candidate, who, from the peculiar circumstances of the case, was likely to disappoint his calculations in this particular? We presume that no person, no matter how deeply he may be steeped in party prejudice, will have the hardihood to hazard any such unfounded assertion; for he cast his vote for John Quincy Adams, who, in matter what may be his faults in other particulars, was favoured with fairer and more extended opportunities of becoming fitted for the duties of the Presidency than any other citizen of the country. He served this country in the Revolutionary War, and in the early manhood until the time he was elected to fill the Presidential chair, in the most important and delicate political trusts which the public service of this country could confer. His experience rich, mature, and extended; his learning profound, elegant and varied; and, beyond all, his character bore upon its surface the approving stamp of every chief Magistrate of this country, commencing with General Washington and terminating with President Monroe. If, then, Mr. Clay erred in preferring Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson, he committed an error which is in some degree sanctified by the example of such illustrious names as those of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe; but more of this hereafter.

The following beautiful peroration closed the late half-century address of the Hon. J. Q. Adams at New York:

"The children of Israel, after forty or fifty years of toil and suffering, came to the verge of the promised land. Then and there Moses, as commanded by God, told them that when they had passed over Jordan they should build the altar of the Lord thy God with whole stones, and charge the people saying—'These shall stand upon Mount Gerizim to bless the people, and these shall stand upon Mount Ebal to curse.' After Joshua led them over Jordan, he wrote on the stones a copy of the law; and all Israel and their elders, and officers and Judges, stood on this side of the Ark and on that side; half of them over against Mount Gerizim, and half of them over against Mount Ebal; and in that scene of sublimity, the most awful and tremendous of any that has happened on earth, he read all the words of the law and the cursing and blessing according to all that is written in the book of the law.

"Fellow countrymen, the ark of your covenant is the Declaration of Independence; the articles of confederation, whence came curses, is our Mount Ebal; and your Mount Gerizim is the Constitution of the United States. [Cheers.] Preserve it in your inmost souls as a sign and blessing; bind it as a frontlet between your eyes; treasure it in your heart of hearts; think of it when setting down, when rising up, and walking forth to breathe the blessed air of heaven. Write it on the lintels of your doors and gate posts; cling to it as you do to your earthly life; adhere to it as the cords of your eternal salvation. So shall your children and children's children celebrate this day fifty years hence, with all, and more than all, the blessings which we enjoy—and with all the blessings that were promised and bestowed upon the children of Israel, for their obedience to the law of God."

Religion and virtue regard as your guiding stars through life.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, May 28.

WAR UPON THE MALAYS.

It will be seen by the annexed letter that the U. S. frigate *Columbia* and corvette *John Adams*, under the command of Commodore Read, have inflicted a signal vengeance upon the Malay towns Qualla Battoo and Mukkee, on the Island of Sumatra, for the connexion they were supposed to have had with the piracy and murders committed in their waters on board the American ship *Eclipse*, of Salem. Qualla Battoo was once before visited by one of our frigates, the *Potomac*, and all her forts demolished. For this reason, or some other, Qualla Battoo, on the present occasion, suffered only a moderate infliction, while Mukkee, a town about 40 miles distant, was demolished and burnt. No lives were lost on the American side, and our letters do not state that any of the Malays perished. The towns appear to have been deserted in anticipation of the attack. The necessity of such severe measures is to be regretted; but in dealing with savages and pirates, no other mode seems practicable for the protection of our commerce and the lives of our citizens. We trust that the Malays will now come to the conclusion that their own interest requires them to restrain their cupidity from being exercised upon defenceless merchantmen which may visit their coast. They probably, until the arrival of the *Potomac*, supposed that America was too remote, or too feeble, to protect its commerce in those seas. It is to be hoped that this delusion is now dissipated, and that hereafter our seamen and cargoes in that quarter will find the flag of their country a never failing protection.

The bombardment of Qualla Battoo took place on the 23d December, and that of Mukkee on the 1st of January.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

U. S. FRIGATE COLUMBIA.

HARBOR OF SINGAPORE Feb. 5, 1839.

I promised occasionally to send you a letter, and you will be desirous of knowing what our squadron has been doing on the west coast of Sumatra, or whether we have done any thing. After you shall have received intelligence of the piratical act of the Malays in the robbery of another American vessel, and the murder of her captain and one of the crew.

The plot for the attack on the ship *Eclipse*, Capt. Wiggins, was originated at Mukkee, some 40 miles from Qualla Battoo; and part of the persons who committed this murder and robbery have been protected by the Rajahs of Mukkee, and a great proportion of the property and money taken to that place. Thus, therefore, was deemed the principal offending place. We learn that the \$12,000 was divided out, and some of it was received at Qualla Battoo, and also at Soocoo, a place three or four miles from Qualla Battoo, and at both of these, according to the acknowledgments of the Rajahs in the conversation held with them some of the pirates were residing on our arrival on the coast. The demand being declared to be impossible, as the men had escaped after our anchorage, (which, however, was deemed to be only an excuse to render their refusal to comply with the demand, an appearance of a misfortune to them, rather than a decision of their councils,) our ships were run in near to the shore at Qualla Battoo, and the place surrounded, with some damage to the town, or rather to the forts, as they were the objects at which the shots were directed.

The ships were then got under way, and stood for Mukkee, where the demand for the pirates was made, without the expectation of the Rajahs of that place pursuing any course different from the one adopted by the Rajahs of Qualla Battoo. The demand was unaccomplished, and the consequences, as the proper alternative, (as deemed to be by our Commodore, and I believe quite unanimously the sentiment of all the officers,) followed.

The ships were lodged in near to the town and forts—the town being situated on a small peninsula, and each side of the point indented by the lip of a beautiful little bay, with water deep enough for a seventy-four.

No boat making her appearance for an hour or two up to the time specified as the limit of forbearance, the *Columbia* opened her fire upon a neighboring fort, raking the town, as she chose, quite the length of it. The first gun of the *Columbia* was the signal for the *John Adams*, the beautiful corvette, to let fly her shot; and the loud roar of her cannon reverberated from the mountain sides that nearly involved the angry little ship; and as the volumes of fire and piles of smoke continued to emit from her side, the *Columbia* slept a moment, which rendered the scene yet more impressive to one conscious that a moment more and her load and fearful place would send forth their heavy metal, canister and grape. Her tremendous cannonades, throwing 42lb. shot, now boomed in their loud roar over the still sheet of water that this morning seemed to have hushed the swellings of its bosom, as if it would favor the purposes of destruction which seemed to be moving the two dark forms which had slowly floated over its silver surface to gain a resting place nearer to the golden beach which encased the curved lip of the bay.

I was in the mizen-top, a look-out. The ships were within a musket-shot of the beach, and the town reached near to its edge. The cannonading from both ships continued for near a half hour. Now, the balls throwing up a cloud of dust as they rattled the bamboo houses, or rived in splinters the dwellings of better material; and now, the ball striking the tall coconut tree, scorched it as if a hundred hot irons had been applied to the external coat of its trunk, and sent up a beautiful volume of pale blue smoke, as if it came above the trees from some concealed cottage, embowered in the evergreen foliage of the mountain side; and now, the branches fell as if lopped by some giant pruning hook, as the tree, en masse, with its spreading top, and with its mingling crash, fell to the ground. One solitary being was seen pacing with indifference backwards and forwards on the beach, at the right of the town, and only a few yards from the intersecting lines of the shot, pouring in cross-fire from the broadsides of the two ships; but ere long he disappeared, and was lost in the jungle.

The fire ceased, and the boats, already alongside, and concealed from the view of the shore, were manned, as a note upon the bagle called the men to their places. Soon, the little fleet, joined by the boats from the *Adams*, reached the shore, and the men formed on the beach in full view of the ships and advanced to enter the town at the nearest point. Soon the port-fires and torches were applied to the buildings, and the flames ascended from different parts of the town, until the converging and spreading volumes sent up their spiral and wide sheets, involving every dwelling

save the sacred mosque in the general conflagration.

The force returned to the beach, and a moment more, as the flames were rapidly melting to a common ruin, and mingling in ashes the whole mass of the buildings of the town, involving whatever of treasure and property had been left, they contemplated the wild rage of the sheeted and irresistible element. The bugle now sounded the retreat to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," of olden and revolutionary associations, and the men disembarked as "Hail Columbia" sent its national notes over the yet still waters of the bay. In about two hours after the boats had left the ships, the men were again in their places on their decks, having accomplished their purpose without accident, or the firing of a gun. The inhabitants had retired from the town, and looked from the mountains upon the ruin of their homes.

I have written this in haste, at the moment when our letter-bag is closing to go by the ship that will bear our letters of friendship and love, and whatever else they may contain. Westward Ho!"

Columbia, May 23.—On Duty.—Chancellor David Johnston is spoken of as the next Governor, and will probably be elected. It is rumored that Judge O'Neal will be a candidate for Congress, in Gen. Griffin's District, who declines a re-election, and that Judge Earle will be a candidate in place of Gen. Thompson. If all these things are carried out, what a change we will have among the Judges! So much for Madam Rumor.

Horrid Death.—Yesterday morning, about five o'clock, a little boy, about fourteen, a son of Seth Copeland, who lives in Blossom street, named Marcellus, was almost instantly killed by an accident occasioned by the use of gunpowder. He was amusing himself by firing a brass cannon, which he had filled with gravel and powder. It is supposed that fire was unintentionally communicated to the powder while the muzzle of the gun was pointed at his body, being between his legs. The charge passed into his abdomen and thigh, cutting the femoral artery, and the little fellow attempted to rise and run to the house, but fell, and was carried in only to die. Surgical aid was instantly at hand, but it was of no use, of course.—*Boston Courier.*

Melancholy Accident at Niagara Falls.—We learn from the Buffalo Commercial of Monday, that Dr. Hungerford, of Troy, was instantly killed that morning at the Falls of Niagara. In company with Lindsey, the guide, he had descended the Biddle stair case on the American side, and was standing near the water, when a mass of rock weighing several tons, fell from the bank above, a height of some 150 feet, direct upon him. Lindsey suffered a severe contusion on his left arm, but was not otherwise injured.

A very amusing scene occurred in one of the adjoining counties during the sitting of the Circuit Court. A Constable who had been lately inducted into office, was in attendance on the Court, and was ordered by the judge to call John Bell and Elizabeth Bell. He immediately began at the top of his lungs, "John Bell and Elizabeth Bell."

"One at a time," said the judge.

"One at a time, one at a time, ONE AT A TIME," shouted the constable.

"Now you've done it," exclaimed the judge, out of patience.

"Now you've done it, now you've done it, NOW YOU'VE DONE IT," yelled the constable. There was no waiting then—and court, bar, and bystanders, broke out into a hearty laugh, to the perfect surprise and dismay of the astonished constable.—*Illinoian.*

One of the villains who murdered Mr. J. P. White, near Brown's Ferry, has been apprehended and secured. He was overtaken between Nashville and Gallatin, Tenn., by a company in pursuit, and is now safely lodged in the jail of Limestone county to await his trial at the next term of the Limestone Circuit Court. His name is Thornton, and was from a neighboring county in Tennessee, adjoining the Alabama line. We understand he has made a full confession of his guilt, and stated that he assisted in murdering White under the impression that he had money; which, however, had not been obtained. His brother an accomplice in the crime was still pursued, with every prospect of success. Since the above was in type, we learn that the brother of Thornton was taken in Kentucky by the party who pursued him, and he is now also lodged in goal.—*[Huntsville, Ala.] Democrat, 29th ult.*

The Mississippi Sun of the 21st mentions that on 17th inst. the house of the Hon. J. R. Nicholson, situated in the vicinity of Clinton, Mo., was entirely consumed by fire, together with all the valuable which it contained. Three of Judge Nicholson's negro men were arrested on suspicion, and confessed that they burned the house, by setting fire to each of the corners on the outside. Some five or six thousand dollars in Union bank bills were consumed. The loss is supposed to be about \$20,000.

A Western Editor, says the Editor of a Michigan paper, wants to know whether the laws recently enacted against the carrying of deadly weapons, apply to doctors who carry pills in their pockets!

A sensible verdict.—An inquest having been held over the body of a toper down South, the inquisitors returned a verdict "Died of the Jug distemper."